Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830. [NUMBER 84.

The GENERAL ADDRESS of the Natives of Bombay to Sir John Peter Grant, Knt.

The Commission-room of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs was selected to present the Address,—it is 120 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, and a room of the same dimensions is underneath it. A table with 21 chairs on each side of it, was placed in the centre of the room, on an English carpet. In the middle of one side of the table a large arm-chair covered with crimson kincob was destined for Sir J. P. Grant. *Messrs. Jehangeer Nasserwanjee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Shet, Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy and Cursetjee Muncherjee,* the Committee of management, were in early attendance to receive the visitors, who began to assemble about twelve o'clock, and at one o'clock the rooms above and below were crowded to an excess, and the overflowing population, not less than 7 thousand, were under the necessity of remaining in the adjoining streets and on the ramparts. The approach of Sir J. P. Grant was announced about half past one o'clock, the Committee attended at the door of the house, and received him on his alighting from his Carriage,—they accompanied him up stairs and seated him on the chair appropriated to him. Jehangeer Nasserwanjee then placed himself in the chair immediately opposite to Sir J. P. Grant, and the other members of the Committee sat on each side of him, and many of the most distinguished natives were seated around the table.

Before Jehangeer Nasserwanjee was seen a heavy roll enclosed in a bag of scarlet kincob he took it into his hands and rose,—Sir J. P. Grant and the whole company followed his example, instantly a sole mn silence prevailed, when Jehangeer Nasserwanjee delivered the following speech.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT,

I have the honor to present to you THE GENERAL ADDRESS of the Natives of Bombay, on the occasion of your resignation of your office of Judge of The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; and I assure you, from the bottom of my heart, that I am proud of having been selected to present to you an Address, that so strongly attests the opinions and sentiments of the Natives, of your judicial merits, and their deep affliction that you are no longer to be their Judge. The address contains the signatures of upwards of four thousand and four hundred persons;—and had we permitted persons to sign it who are unable to write their names, the signatures to the address would have been tripled;—the numbers you have seen within and without this room evince the universal approbation of your Judicial administration at Bombay;—I beg that Mr. Hoper may be permitted to read the address.—

To SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, KNIGHT, *late one of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay.*

HONORABLE SIR,

We the undersigned natives of India and inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, cannot permit you to separate from us, without communicating to you our sentiments of profound and indescribable sorrow at that event, and without acknowledging the heavy debt of gratitude that we and our families owe to you.

We know that the interests and happiness of His Majesty's subjects, natives of India, essentially depend upon the integrity and independence of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Courts of Judicature in India;—and we have seen with affliction and alarm, the disparagement and injury you have suffered, from your discharge of judicial duties, which, in your opinion, the law imposed upon you. We deeply feel that you suffer, from a conscientious execution of judicial duty, to protect the natives of India, beyond of the limits the Island of Bombay, from the dreadful calamity of false imprisonment, and from your disdaining to profess that protection, when, by superior force, you were unable to maitain it. Feeling as we do, we should abandon every pretension to public or private virtue,—we should be justly reproached with brutal insensibility or the vilest ingratitude, and we should subject ourselves to universal and everlasting condemnation, were we to refrain from publicly acknowledging the benefit you intended to the natives of India, by the coercive protection of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and the numberless other benefits we have experienced from your wise, impartial and independent administration of justice, as one of the Judges of that Court.

We purposely refrain from offering to you the slightest commendation for your unceasing solicitude to preserve inviolate the various religions, manners, and usages of the natives of India. Independent of the enactments of the paramount authority of Parliament, and the solemn and positive directions in the Charter of Justice of our Gracious Sovereign Lord the King, your enlarged and liberal mind would have suggested to you, that our various religions, manners, and usages, however different [illegible] may be from your own, are essential to our happiness;—and it is [illegible]h pleasure we declare, that all the Judges of the late Recordor's Court [illegible] of the present Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, have ever [illegible]ced in the execution of the judgments, processes, and orders of those [illegible]ourts, both within and without the Island of Bombay, a scrupulous anxiety to maintain and protect the natives of India in their respective religions, manners, and usages. The same character has long since been acquired by His Majesty's Judges at Calcutta and Madras. But the protection of the religions, manners, and usages of the natives of India, is not the sole and insulated object of Courts of Justice;—nor is that protection the duty of most frequent occurrence in those Courts. Courts of Justice are principally instituted for the security of life, of property, of character, and of personal liberty, and in your efforts to secure to us those important objects, your conduct has obtained our approbation. You came among an immense and various population, with whom you never had any previous personal intercourse. You came among them with a heart expanded by philanthrophy, with an understanding enriched by literature and philosophy, stored with the sound and inflexible doctrines of English jurisprud nce, and imbued with legal, moral, and sacred obligations. We have seen your patience, command of temper and unwearied assiduty to discover the truth in the midst of masses of contradictory evidence. Your judgments in matters of property have been satisfactory to us. The burglaries, highway robberies, thefts, forgeries, and perjuries, that existed to an alarming extent, that exposed our persons and property to constant violence, and obstructed the course of justice, have been greatly diminished by your calm, temperate, and firm administration of criminal justice. But your great and eminent merit, that which we and the natives throughout the territories under the Bombay Government, cannot sufficiently appreciate and acknowledge, has been your undaunted determination to protect all the natives residing in those territories from false imprisonment. You were conscious of the great and universal truth, that the permission of false imprisonment is destructive of human happiness. You knew the tendency of false imprisonment to degrade character and that the entire removal of every species of false imprisonments, is indispensible to the intellectual and moral improvement of individuals and of nations. On your judicial seat you had ample evidence of the insecurity of the natives, without the Island of Bombay, from false imprisonment; and other instances of that injury had been proved in the Supreme Court before your arrival in India. We have seen your persevering strenuous and undaunted exertions to subdue and extirpate that evil, with all its pernicious consequences. Death deprived you of the advice of your Associates on the Bench; single and alone, you asserted the right of all the natives residing under this Presidency, to your judicial protection from that dreadful calamity, you displayed the admirable force of moral and sacred obligations, and you yielded only to superior force. The result of your exertions to rescue those natives from false imprisonment and to maintain the power and dignity of the Supreme Court, has disappointed our expectations,—and your honor commanded you to resign your judicial Office. And for whom do you suffer?—for persons with whom you had no connection, except from your philanthrophy and your duty as a judge. Our affliction is severe that in such a cause you have been involved in misfortune.

We recollect also with delight the humane disposition you have ever shewn in attending to the petitions of the poor and the weak,—their easy access to you, and the facilities you have afforded them in obtaining justice.

You participated in the sentiments and opinions of our Friends and Benefactors the late Sir EDWARD WEST and Sir CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS,—like them, you knew no duty but the duty of executing your judicial functions impartialty, fearlessly and independently, and without any respect for persons,—like them, you have acquired the confidence, esteem and affection of the natives,—like them, you have greatly contributed to attach the natives to the British Government, and have made an appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court from the judgments of the Provincial Courts, the sincere and ardent desire of all the natives who reside under this Presidency.

We are the witnesses of your character, and of the character of our lamented Patrons, the late Sir Edward West and Sir Chaules Harcourt Chambers. We know that you and they have greatly contributed to rescue the natives from unmerited degradation,—have extensively promoted and secured their happiness,—have advanced their intellectual and moral improvement, and have fixed in their hearts an attachment to His Majesty's Court of Justice at Bombay. We shall ever deplore the premature deaths of those great and excellent Judges,—and your separation from us is equally afflicting to us. We are not influenced by ordinary sorrow. We see you disparaged and in misfortune, for the discharge of judicial functions, which, even if in error, were commanded by your judgment and your conscience,—and we see in the obstruction of your benevolent exertions, a lamentable and dreadful retardment of the moral, intellectual, and political improvement of the natives which calmly and eventually would have been attained, by the strong coercive power of the Supreme Court, to prevent their false imprisonment.

We assure you that your virtues and those of Sir Edward West and Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers are engraven on our hearts, and that we shall carefully instill the knowledge of them into the minds of our children. You will ever have our fervent wishes for your happiness and prosperity,—and we

still entertain the hope that your present misfortune will be temporary, and that you will rise from it to superior Judicial Honors.—

We request you to do us the favor to sit for your full length Portrait, to be taken by an artist,—which, we propose to solicit The Honorable the Chief Justice, to permit to be placed in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,—that all the natives who see it, may have before them the Image of their Friend and Benefactor.—

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
With sentiments of profound respect,
esteem and affection, Your most
obedient and humble Servants,

BOMBAY, 10TH SEP., 1830.

(Signed by about Five Thousand Respectable Native Inhabitants of Bombay.)

The General Address was read by Mr. Roper with peculiar propriety,—it was listened to with anxious attention, and each sentiment in it vibrated on the hearts of the auditors.

Sir J. P. Grant addressing himself to Jehangeer Nasserwanjee and the assembled natives, then spoke as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

There are occasions when those the most accustomed to deliver themselves in public, must feel the same embarrasment and anxiety which attended their first attempts to address a large assembly.

I am not afraid of being thought guilty of affectation when I confess that the present is one of those occasions with me.

When I see this great assembly congregated for the sole purpose of doing me honour; when I notice who they are that compose it,—when I observe the immense number of the names affixed to this address, amounting I am told to 4000, each subscribed at length in their accustomed character by those who have signed it,—names well known here as comprising the great body of that respectable class of persons who by their honest and profitable industry contribute more than any other to the publick prosperity, and have been well said to form the strength of every nation, those who in the middle rank of life removed equally from poverty and from dissipation are the coolest and the best Judges of those things which affect their happiness and their security, and whose various transactions, and the various characters of those with whom they are obliged to deal, force them into a greater acquaintance with the proceedings of Courts of Law, and a more anxious watchfulness of the conduct of the Judges and the Maxims and decisions of the Courts than any other class of the Community,—When I observe the pains that have been taken to make it apparent that this address expresses the genuine and well understood sentiments of all who have signed it, by its being drawn up in each of the Native languages most familiarly read and spoken by the respective subscribers as well as in English, when I consider the subjects you have chosen in the address, as those which are the grounds of the kind feelings you express and the greatly too flattering praises you bestow, when I reflect that this is done upon the occasion of my being about to take a final leave of you, I think it will not be deemed surprising that I should be entirely at a loss when to begin in offering you my acknowledgements, or where to find expressions suitable to convey even a faint intimation of the effect this address and this scene have produced upon me.

You have said that in arriving in India, I came amongst an immense and various population with whom I had no previous personal acquaintance,—I fear I must add, what not the vast number of my countrymen who share my situation in this respect cannot prevent me from blushing, when I add—I came amongst you with very little of that sort of acquaintance which may be acquired of the inhabitants of most countries, even without personal intercourse.

In regard to the Inhabitants of India, the obtaining correct information of their manners and condition is extremely difficult in England, if at all possible. But I take great shame to myself, that when publick affairs occupied so much of my attention as they did for several years of my life, the circumstances of this interesting country were not more frequently the object of my inquiry.—

If however I came among you with little knowledge of you, I had no prejudices to bewilder and embarrass me.—

I had seen and read too much of mankind not to know that man is every where, in every climate and in every age, essentially the same, varied only by the circumstances he is placed in, changing as they change and conforming himself to every variety of situation with an aptitude and ease which are remarkable in Nations as in Individuals.

I had learnt also that much of what appears at first sight to distinguish the most strongly different races of men and different nations from each other, are matters merely upon the surface, and that if you penetrate these you will find beneath, in what is essential to the moral character, marks of resemblance so strong and universal as to render it almost the same. I did not expect to find nor did I think it possible, I should find the Inhabitants of India different from the rest of mankind in these respects.—

I expected to find in them great gentleness of disposition and remarkably engaging manners.—In this expectation I have not been deceived. But I have found much more to distinguish them, as a most valuable people.

Of the Inhabitants of the Interior it is true I can speak only from report and from the specimens of them I have seen here, since I have not had time or opportunity to visit them,—and the time I have spent with you has been so short that I am perfectly aware there is much that has escaped my observation. But during that time I have had probably a better opportunity of forming a judgement of your character than most other situations afford in which an Englishman can be placed, and though many of your good qualities may have escaped my observation, this at least I can undertake to say, that in no society of equal extent and composed of persons engaged in the useful occupations of commerce, is there more intelligence, more sobriety, a greater disposition to return kindness and protection on the part of those who govern, by a ready and chearfull obedience, a greater disposition to cultivate the good will and contribute to the comfort of their fellow subjects, than you display towards the English residents among you, more readiness to acquire the arts and adopt the improvements which have grown up in England, a greater store of justice or a more right estimate, of the value of the laws of England, of an impartial and riged administration of them.

Gentlemen,—in the share which I have had in their administration it has been my duty to consult only my own conscience, my own understanding, and what knowledge of the laws and of the principles which govern and are common to all systems of law, the consideration of now a good many years bestowed upon these subjects may have enabled me to acquire. It has been my duty entirely to disregard the applause or the censure whether of persons in power or the people, except as the approbation of all good men must in the end be acquired by judicial honesty even though exposed to occasional errors. But now that these duties are drawing to a close, it cannot but be satisfactory to me in the highest degree to know that those who have been the nearest witnesses of my conduct and the most affected by it, bear testimoney to its having been attended with those effects which it has been my sacred duty and my ardent wish to produce.

I know well that the kindness of your dispositions, the belief which I think you entertain of my anxious desire to promote your happiness, my approaching departure, under circumstances which you consider as attended with some personal hardship, all contribute to make you regard my past services with a degree of favour which greatly exaggerates their merits. But stripping what you say of much which must be attributed entirely, to your partiality, enough remains to give me the agreeable assurance, that I have not altogether failed in what I have had most at heart.

I think Gentlemen your testimony to day is sufficient to prove the following propositions;—1st, In matters of succession and inheritance and in your dealings and contracts with each other your native laws and usages have been specially preserved to you by Parliament. It was a wise and judicious enactment in order to prevent doubts,—but I think it is only a declaration of what flows from the rules and maxims of the common law of England, which enjoins a scrupulous respect for all ancient usages in every country governed by the King of England which are not repugnant to natural equity and good morals, I think your testimony is sufficient to prove that the native law of the Inhabitants of India may be administered and their ancient usages enforced by the forms and the processes of an English Court, without offending their manners or endangering the security of those laws and usages or of the rights they derive from them.

2 In criminal matters the law of England is the only law administered among you, I think your testimony proves that in one of the most numerous societies of the most mixed population of the natives of India, the criminal law of England strictly administered without any deviation from the spirit of liberty and of caution which runs through every part of it,—in particular its anxious care to prevent undue imprisonment and the barbarous practice prevalent in many, I fear in most other Countries, of leading or even suffering those who are accused to make unwary declaration, which may hamper them in their defence, is sufficient to insure the preservation of the peace and the security of the persons and properties of the Inhabitants.

3rd I think your testimony proves that a Supreme English Court composed of English Judges with English forms of proceeding, may exercise the same general controul in virtue of its character of Guardian of the manners and rights of the Community over the most mixed population of the natives of India by means of the same extraordinary jurisdiction to repress injuries and put a stop to wrongs, that require immediate remedy by any instantaneous and paramount interposition of authority, as is exercised by the Supreme Criminal Court of England without danger of offending the slightest prejudice, much less of outraging any religious or customary observance or any of the usual habits of domestick life.

Lastly, I think that your testimony proves that those labour under a great mistake who suppose that an English administration of justice by those who have made the English laws their study is naturally distasteful to Natives of India. You have expressly declared in this address and your conduct and that of all the Inhabitants of this Island proves.—I will add partly from my personal knowledge, but more generally from the information of my native friends here, the declarations and conduct of all the Native Inhabitants of the Interior who have occasion to resort here prove, that an administration of Justice upon the principles of English Law, of which, be it remembered, a respect for ancient usages and customs is one of the most remarkable, is so far from having a tendency to alarm or to alienate the native inhabitants of India, that it is the certain means of gaining their confidence and their affections.

Gentlemen, It is particularly grateful to me that in the commendations you have so kindly and so honourably bestowed upon me, you have still more kindly and honourably associated my name with those of my most lamented and most valued friends, my late able and learned brethern Sir Edward West and Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers. No men ever felt greater kindness than they did for the native Inhabitants of Bombay in their individual capacity, or a more firm determination to protect their rights, in their Judicial. It is a great consolation to me that in the person of my present associate upon the Bench, the present Chief Justice, I leave your rights and interests in the charge of one whose high sense of honour, and anxiety to fulfil the grave and important duties which have devolved upon him will be found, I am well persuaded, to entitle him to your entire confidence. This I know that next to the approbation of his own conscience there is nothing the more ardently he desires.

For myself I part from you with the most sincere regret.

This is not a fit occasion for entering into an explanation of the circumstances which have led to my retirement, further than to say that if I had kept my health, nothing would have induced me to quit my Judicial duties during the period usually assigned to them in India, but unless I had received the Commands which His Majesty by his Prerogative was entitled in his Royal Discretion to issue for my removal, if I had not been entirely satisfied on a careful consideration that I could not continue to discharge them in the circumstances I am placed in, with satisfaction to my conscience with a due regard to my personal honour with any hope of advancing His Majesty's service or any prospect of benefit to this Community.

It remains only for me to notice the request with which you have thought fit to honour me, that I should sit for my picture. Though very sensible of the small value of that which you desire to have, it is a request much too flattering to me to allow of my declining to comply with it,—nor could I envy the nature of any man's feelings who could, undervalue such a mark of regard from so large and so intelligent a community.

I am to set sail from Bombay in a very few days so that it is impossible that the picture could be taken here,—but if you still desire this memorial of me I shall have great pleasure in having it taken at Calcutta from whence it can be transmitted here.

Once more allow me to express the regret with which I leave you.

In whatever part of the world I may be, I shall never forget the Native Community of Bombay, I shall ever entertain the greatest sense of your personal kindness to me, of your just appreciation of the rectitude of my intentions and of the support your firmness and love of Justice afforded me on a very trying occasion.

I shall never cease to take the deepest interest in your welfare, or to wish most fervently for your happiness and prosperity.

Sir J. P. Grant was greatly affected when delivering his answer to the Address, particularly at the beginning of it, and it evidently made a deep and most gratifying impression.

We were gratified at observing the benign influence of the religious toleration that prevailed in India. In the same apartment were collected in united amity and affection, Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahometans and Jews, they seemed to be conscious, that in the regular administration of justice, all had an equal interest.

The unfolding of the Roll containing the general Address, and the appearance of it when exposed to the eye, was highly interesting, the evolution of the many linked pieces of parchment exhibited it 65 feet in length and 2 feet in breadth, the whole sewn together and hemmed with beautiful green ribband, the name of each subscriber and his religion were distinctly written, and the heading of it was in letters of gold.

We are much gratified in adding that this whole proceeding was conducted in the most unexceptionable manner, and by half past 2 o'clock the assembled multitude had left the room and the streets and ramparts in its vicinity.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DAVID SKENE OGILVY, are requested to make payment to Mr. W. Blowers, No. 4 Forbes Street, and those who have claims against the Estate are also requested to prefer them to the abovenamed for adjustment.

Bombay, 11*th Sept*., 1830.

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Bombay, 11*th September* 1830.

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A VISIT to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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PENANG.

Penang Gazettes for the 12th, 19th and 26th ult. have reached us. From the former, we learn the arrival at Penang on the 10th of H. M. Ship *Southampton*, Capt. Fisher, from Bengal 21st May, bearing the flag of his Excellency Rear Admiral SIR EDWARD OWEN, K. C. B. Commander in Chief.

The flag was saluted with 15 guns, and the same was shortly after repeated on the landing of his Excellency with his family.

We have been kindly favoured to-day with the perusal of the *last* Penang Government Gazette, of the 3rd July, from which we hasten to make the following extracts:

Notification.

Whereas the Settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, having from this day ceased to form a separate Government, and having become Settlements subordinate to the Presidency of FORT WILLIAM, according to the orders of the HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS, and the SUPREME GOVERNMENT, to be managed by a DEPUTY PRESIDENT at each Settlement, subject to the general superintendence and control of a RESIDENT OR COMMISSIONER, NOTICE is hereby given that all official References and Reports are henceforward to be submitted in the first instance to the DEPUTY RESIDENT, respectively in charge of each Settlement. (Signed) By order

June [illegible], 1830. J. PATTULLO, Sec. to Govt.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the offices of GOVERNOR and RESIDENT COUNCILLOR, having ceased to exist; the Session of *Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery*, proclaimed for the 8th inst. cannot be holden.

July 1st, 1830. (Signed) JAMES LOCH.

Fort Cornwallis, June 30th, 1830.

The following appointments for the management of the Settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, are to have effect from the 1st Prox:

R. FULLERTON, ESQ. Commissioner for the affairs of the Settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

MR. R. IBBETSON,	Deputy Resident at	P. W. Island	
" S. GARLING,	Do.	Do.	Malacca.
" K. MURCHISON,	Do.	Do.	Singapore.
" S. G. BONHAM,	1st Assistant at		Singapore
" H. NAIRNE,		Do.	P. W. Island.
" K. F. WINGROVE,	2d Do.		Singapore.
" W. T. LEWIS,		Do.	Malacca.
Capt. J. LOW,		Do.	P. W. Island.

The appointments of Military Secretary, Town Major, Commissary General, Local Engineer, Cantonment Adjutants, at Malacca, and Singapore, are abolished, and the officers who lately held them, are to hold themselves in readiness to return to the Presidencies to which they belong, by the first opportunity.

The Records of the Town Major's Office at *Penang*, and of the Cantonment Adjutant's at Singapore, and Malacca will be deposited in the Deputy Residents' office at each of those places.

We notice with regret the death of Mrs. HARRIET FULLERTON, the Lady of the HON R. FULLERTON, ESQ. at *Bel Retiro*, on Wednesday the 1st Inst. The remains of this much respected lady, were interred on Thursday morning, in the Chancel of St. George's church; the mournful ceremony was attended by nearly the whole of the Society of *Penang*.

The following brief notice also appears in the *Gazette*:—

"We beg to announce to Subscribers the termination of this Journal.

Accident rather than choice led us to assume a character which previous experience little qualified us to discharge with ability. So circumstanced, we cannot ask, like Augustus, to be dissatisfied in the hope that we may have afforded on our departure with applause, but must rest temporary amusement to those whose severer labours prevented them from looking for it elsewhere." "THE EDITOR."

Such is the parting address of our late beloved contemporary. Had we time, we could have written a very unlogistical disputation on his "labours." talent and "beneficial services" for which, we perceive he has received, amongst others, the thanks of Government, but the notice being so very short, we have only time to say, Farewell! Farewell for ever!—*Singapore Chronicle, July* 15.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGT. 11.

Our readers will find under the Bombay head, the charge to the Grand Jury, delivered on the opening of the session on the 24th ultimo. It is remarkable on two accounts, first, that it is delivered by Sir John P. Grant, and is proof therefore, that up to the latest date, the learned judge had not been *transmitted*, but continued to discharge his official duties—and still more so, for the very important subject of the concluding paragraph, the Slave case, to which we recently alluded. No information, it appears, has been laid before the Magistrates, on which they could act, but the rumour is so generally prevalent, the *fact* that a certain number of negroes have been actually brought round, in a Company's cruizer, so notorious, that the learned judge felt it his duty to charge the Grand Jury to investigate the case; the duty is extraordinary perhaps, but we agree with his Lordship in thinking, that the investigation is due to the public, and we will add essential to the vindication of Government, which would be disgraced by giving countenance to the importation of slaves in its own Vessels.

From a private letter which has reached us, it would seem, that the investigation has commenced; that two of the Negro boys have been brought up before the Grand Jury, and that six more were in attendance when our letter was dispatched whose ages are estimated at from 10 to 14 years, and the whole number is said to be 49. It is possible, that these negroes may be borne on the Cruizer's books and received pay; but if there be any truth in the rumour, that they have been purchased for 6 or 7000 dollars, and that this mode of recruiting the Bombay Marine, or the Company's Navy as it is now called, is not altogether new; if these circumstances be verified by the enquiry we say that the mere entering these boys and men on the book will not alter the legality of this transaction, however, it may diminish its inhumanity, nor will it justify those who have sanctioned or carried it into effect. We shall await with some anxiety the result of this investigation. It is possible, the Bombay Journals may be silent upon it, but our private Correspondents will not suffer us to be kept in the dark about it.

BENGAL HURKARU—AUG. 20.

A contemporary Paper is pleased to assert, that discredit is thrown over the whole story given by us of the new collision between the Bombay Governor and Sir John P. Grant, by the circumstance of that learned Judge, being still on the Bombay Bench. We care nothing about the assertions of the said contemporary, or what he may believe or profess to believe, on the subject; but we can assure our readers, that our statement was in every *particular surcumstantially true*; nor is there in the circumstance mentioned, any thing to throw doub upon it.

Sir John Malcolm forwarded to the learned Judge, the order in council calling upon him to return to England to answer certain complains preferred against him by the Court of Directors, and the Governor further took upon himself to intimate, that he conceived himself vested with power, by the mere transmission of the order through him, to regulate the time and mode of the learned Judge's departure; to compel him, we suppose, to go home in the height of the bad season, via China or Beucoolen or any route that might most inconvenience him. Sir John Grant very naturally conceived, that the time and mode of obedience to his Majesty's commands rested with himself, and intimated his determination to act accordingly, which he is doing. There are some writers who, in shere ignorance, fancy that the mere recall of a Judge, to answer a complaint, is tantamount to a dismissal from the Judicial Office. This would be no doubt consistent with the sort of *justice*, which these same writers have in other cases advocated, that of *first punishing* and *then investigating*; but such is not the justice which the English Constitution sanctions; and so far from Sir John P. Grant being deprived of his office by his recall to answer charges, we have been informed, that Lord Ellenborough assured the learned judge's friends at home, that his allowances as a Judge would be continued to him all the time he was in England, until the result of the investigation should be known; that they would not cease at all in fact, unless that result should prove unfavorable to him. Sir John Grant is still a judge and while he remains in Bombay we should like to know what authority can *legally* prevent his sitting on the Bench.

To what violent extremes Sir John Malcolm may resort in his exultation at the unqualified support he has experienced in measures equally unprecedented and unconstitutional, remains to be seen; but he may, yet, confident as he may feel of further support in any proceeding, however arbitrary, against a King's Judge (and from the Honorable Court of course, he is certain of receiving it) overstept the limit, beyond which even the military minister *dare* not support him. An opinion certainly did prevail in some quarters that Sir John Malcolm would proceed at once to harsh measures and forcibly transmit Sir John P. Grant. That he has not yet done so, we see, but it is rumoured, that this forbearance may be owing to a certain communication from Sir James Dewar.

BENGAL HURKARU,—AUG. 21.

We have seen private letters from Ava, which state the arrival of Major Burney, the British Envoy, and suite, on the 24th April.

The house allotted to the Embassy (formerly the residence of Mr. Lanerego, a Spanish Merchant) is the best in Ava, next to the King's Palace, and with a few alterations and improvements has been made tolerably comfortable. It is situated close to the bank of the river, immediately outside the walls of the outer town and near the King's elephant palace.

With reference to the treatment which all Major Burney's predecessors received, there appears to be no cause for complaint on that score. The court does not make any objection to the premanent residence of a British Envoy at Ava; on the contrary, it acknowledges the convenience and advantage of the arrangement and even talks of sending a Burmese Ambassador to Calcutta, in fulfilment of the 7th article of the Yandaboo Treaty.

Major Burney, it appears, did not obtain an audience until the 17th June, chiefly in consequence, our letters say, of his illness and repeated refusals to remove his shoes when introduced to the King. He was, however, obliged, at last, to consent to do so, in order to prevent being presented on a KO DAN or "ask pardon" day of audience or being forced to quit the capital on bad terms.

On his consenting to discard his shoes, the King, it appears, accorded him an audience and sent several of his large elephants for the use of himself and suite and a number of Burmese to convey the Governor General's presents.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the procession commenced. Major Burney was carried in his Ton Jon, preceded by four silver stick bearers, with the portrait of the King of England; his suite followed on elephants and the presents for the king of Ava (consisting of 2 pieces of artillery with waggons complete, drawn by 24 peons and sudnry articles in charge of three Burmese officers of rank, brought up the rear. The spectators collected to see the cavalcade enter the place numbered, we are given to understand, at least 20,000. The inner Fort was lined with Burmese Infantry and Cavalry; the multitude squatted rather indicrously on the ground as soon as the Envoy came up to it The Major was obliged to wait at the *youn dau*, or Royal Court House, until the princes and great officers had entered the palace in *state*, during which time refreshments were served up in gold utensils. The princes were carried in gilty litters with 8 or 10 gilt umbrellas held over each of them preceded by musicians, gold censers, elephants, &c. The shoes were discarded at the steps of the hall of audience and the Envoy and his suite were seated immediately in front of the throne; after a few minutes, a rumbling sound like that of distant thunder was heard, when a folding gilt door was thrown open and the king, most richly attired, made his appearance. His Majesty had on a gold crown and a fine gold flower'd gown richly beset with jewels. All the courtiers, &c. prostrated themselves and prayed. The Embassy took off their hats and bowed; the appointed Burmese officer then read aloud the letter from the Governor General and a list of the presentees The King enquired after the Govenor General if the seasons were favorable; and if we have had refreshening rains at Calcutta? to which suitable answers were returned, *shortly* after his Majesty retired, and the folding door was closed. The Embassy left the place soon after; they were amused for a few minutes, in the palace yard, with feats of tumblers, rope dancers, &c. and returned in the same state home. Mr. Crawfurd's description of the palace and ceremonials are stated to be pretty correct.

Major Burney appears to be on good terms with the Ministers and has been promised a private audience. Two *Woonghees* and two *Attrenwoons*, visited him daily.

Correspondence with Rangoon is uninterrupted, and no jealousy appears to be manifested respecting the receipt or transmission of letters.

All power is exclusively in the King, not in the Ministers, but his Majesty and the people, generally, notwithstanding the late war, have no correct notion of the relative power of the two nations.

The result of the late war appears to be considered in the same light as the result of fore afrerwars with the Shans and Peguers—as a mere accidental failure—a chance defeat—from the effects of which they would speedily recover again and in turn be conquerors.

We hope Major Burney will be able to obtain free access to the King and to imbue him with a full sense of British power, without which no good will be likely to result from the mission.

When his Majesty is better informed in these matters, he will not insist upon a British Envoy taking off his shoes and will be disposed like the King of Siam to give him a suitable public reception. In the mean time, Major Burney has, we think, acted wisely in submitting to the *custom of the country*, when insisted on, instead of defeating the object of his mission by refusing to comply with a degrading ceremony, enforced by those who considered it a necessary, and customary mark of respect.

The King of Ava should be made aware, however, that he can expect no favors from the British Government unless he treats its representative with becoming respect and consideration, and if he is desirous to obtain and preserve its good opinion he should place as Ministers, near his person, men who possess some knowledge of English customs, and who understand how to conciliate a great and war, like people, who are able and willing to befriend him, or, should he again oppose and injure them, utterly to extirpate him.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do
New Ditto.....	½.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—August 26th, French Ship La Actif, Capt, B. D. Chevalier, from Pondicherry 25th August.

DEPARTURES.—Augt. 25th, Brig Le Destin, Capt. J. Seausolin, for Bourbon.

Do. Brig L'Emelie, Captain Desaris, for do.

26th, Brig La Laure, Captain Lavergne, for Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS—At Royapooram, on the night of the 25th August, Mrs. Caroline McDaniel, wife of Mr. Joshua McDaniel, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Madras, on Friday the 20th August, Charles Robert William Innes, Esq. Solicitor, aged 38 years.

BOMBAY.

FROM THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. 9.

ON PHYSIC AND FISTS.

SIR,

It was on one of those cutting cold and cruel bitter mornings, so deedly delightful in the month of January, when fog hangs over the face of nature like an ugly woman's veil, so thick you can't see thro' it, that I was summon'd to attend a liquor and laughter loving party of Sportsman who knew every inch of huntable land in the province of the Katty-war. Now you must know, Mr. Editor, that I was a zealous sportsman and of course fond of doing the trick tastily, so I made my toilette in the most modish manner possible, not too dandyfied and not too dirty, that is, neither quite a Nimrod in the East, nor yet quite a Nosing Tom, who by the bye is my sole authority for thus classifying the Nugger Chronicle, whom I have never yet had the happiness of seeing in his workman's toggery, but I cannot imagine a man of his bold and chivalrous bearing in the field would condescend to the miserable minutiæ of the Boudoir. As for Nosing Tom, I can easily fancy him just as dirty in his double damnables and greasy red waistcoat (Great Heaven a red waistcoat! fancy a man in a red waistcoat and I dare say an unshorn chin and head that knew no more of the brush or comb than Nebuchadnezzer did when he turned grazier and kept company with cows). Yet I say, I can easily picture to myself what sort of looking personage he was when he sloped in on Nugger Fox hounds. I do hope that Stephen, of who he seems (and in that he readily somewhat resembles Nimrod) to be mighty warmed altho' pretending to despise his criti-

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cal pretentions,—I do hope I maintain that Stephen will touch him up a little; but to return to the subject to this scrawl. It was, as I have said before, a kind of nose-dropping, finger-blowing morning, and the mist was very thick, when in company with a lot of friends I had taken in the field in search of hog. After an hour had been occupied in beating a large baubul jungle the alarm was given that a sounder had broken cover, and in a few minutes I found myself on terms of approaching intimacy with the largest and greyest Boar that ever a true Sportsman or frightened the nerves of a pretender.

I had already experienced that thrill of delight so eloquently and poetically described in the Tales of the Pinkers, that is to say I had already twice drawn blood and felt my spear "*run wriggling in his rump*" when, just as I was in the act of giving a deadly thrust, my horse floundered, and I got flurried, and as he bungled I bounded out of the saddle and soon found the tables turned, for the Boar of whom I had so long been in pursuit was now in full chase of me. Being blest with pretty long legs and having been under the Doctor's hands a short time previous, the physic I had swallowed had reduced me to a fine running condition, and having lost my spear in my tumble I was glad to exercise my power as a pedestrian to full extent; yet notwithstanding my agility the brute of a Boar closed fast upon me and I had already began to flag in my pace when I got near to the ruined wall of a ruined village, in attempting to scale the broken part of which I was overtaken by the Boar and fairly brought to bay. Now Sir, as I have before stated I was *unarmed* but I was not *unhanded*, and having taken lessons from the well know Tom Belcher, I had no resource, since my *physic* had failed, but to have recource to my *fists*, and most nobly and scientifically did I use them. As the grim grey brute came on I planted *a one two* on his *dexter* ogle which gave him a more *sinister* look than before, and before I could repeat the dose he closed in upon me and began using his tusks upon my ribs, where he positively tickled me so much that I was nearly expiring with laughter. How I escaped from this situation or how I found my horse again I know not, but so it was: I soon was mounted and in hot pursuit of this terrible monster when we came to a Nullah that would have opened the mouth of the best rider that ever struggled for a first spear with the celebrated "hunter of Khandes" or the equally remarkable "Nimrod of the East."—Over went the hog, and over went I, my horse coming on his head upon the opposite (bank, I was going to say, but a bank gives you an idea of something green and soft) but my lodging was a cold flinty rock which being a little harder than my os frontis, almost stove it in and rendered me senseless.

When I came to my senses I found myself in a richley furnished bedroom, a bright fire glowing in the grate and several people round me in their robes de chambre. I was lying stretched upon the floor and the blood was flowing in plentiful streams from my nostrils and the pillow of a bed was between my legs.

The solution of this is that during the excursion which in the year 1822, I made to the north of England, I had stopped for a few days at the hospitable mansion of an old friend in Durham, and being still very convalescent from "*the Liver*" which had sent me to England I had feasted too much at a light supper of ham, collops and champagne, and the night more had vis ted me in the character of a grey boar and in the delirium of my dream (for a dream it was) I had got astride on the pillow, fancied I was on horse back, had rode like a devil over the bed, which I had taken for Kattywar, dashed thro' the curtains instead of the cokspur jungle, and, the infernal Nulla which terminated my ride, was a drop leap from the mattrass, whack down upon the carpet. What the tickling was I never could make out, unless one of the roguish house maids had been playing tricks with me when she come tuck me up, and shrewdly suspected one with a da k eye and a cherry cheek, who next had told my black servant that his master's face was fifty times da ker than any other part in his body.

Yours,
PHILO-FUN.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London..... at 6 months sight 1 | 9)
Bengal..... at 30 days sight 109 per 100
Madras..... at 30 days sight 102 per 100.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 139 Bombay Rs per 00 | Sc
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... nope,
German Crowns..... 100 per 213½ B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 5. 5.
China..... Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

The only arrival from Sea has been the *Sophia*, from Muscat, the following are the departures for England since our last.

Ship *Elizabeth*, T. Jenkins, to Cape and London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Hammond, and A. Hammond, Esq. Advocate General, to the Cape, Capt. Tanner, Indian Navy, Capt. Sharpin H. M. 6th Foot, Lieuts. Grant Artillery, and Blood Native Infantry, to London.

Brig *Laurel*, Capt. J. Tait, to London.

Passenger.—Mr. Mitchell.

Ship *Royal George*, W. Wilson to London.

Passengers.—Capt. Sillars, Lieuts. Hughes, Campbell, Whitelock, Goslin and Edmunds, and Mr. York.

SUPREME COURT.

First day of Term.

FRIDAY.—10th Sep. 1830.

After several motions had been taken Mr. Justice Grant said he wished to call the attention of the Court to a circumstance which he, thought it right to mention in order to prevent mischief which was always better than to punish those who did it after it was done, he had observed a letter in the Bengal Paper called the Hurkaru yesterday.

It purported to be addressed to the Editor from Bombay under the signature of Humanitus. It had evidently been written, and published without consideration. He would not mention the contents because he did not wish to give further publicity to them, except to say that they referred to a case which had excited great attention here at the last Assizes. They were evidently calculated to excite prejudice in that case, in which one Gentleman was unhappily at this moment, under indictment for a Capital Offence, and in which it was said by the writer, that another Gentleman was liable to be indicted for a Capital Offence. It was probable this case would come on next Sessions, he mentioned it in order to put the Editors of the Newspapers at this Presidency on their guard against printing this paper here.

He was sure it required only to be mentioned to prevent such mistake from being committed. Not only would it be a high contempt of Court, but what he was sure would weigh equally with them it would be a manifest violation of justice in a matter when men's lives were concerned. It would not be imputed to him that he had any wish to interfere with the freedom of the press, except where it might interfere with the course of justice by prejudicing the minds of those who might have to try persons accused.

The Chief Justice concurred in what had been said by Mr. Justice Grant he had read the paragraph which Mr. J. Grant had shown him and had the same opinion of it, he was the last man who would interfere with the Press, or attempt to dictate to those who conducted it, and he was sure the Editors would themselves be the first to see the impropriety of publishing the paragraph. He thought the Clerk of the Crown should communicate to those Gentlemen the substance of what had fallen from Mr. Justice Grant.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.—Ensign T. Postans, 12th Regt,
Lieut. Lechmere, Artillery,
Lieut. A. Simson, 3d Regt. N. I;
Departures.—Ensign R. Edmunds, 3d Regt N. I,
Lieut. H. B. Campbell, 1st Grenadiers,
Lieut. Hughes, 15th Regt,
Lieut. Col. T. Burford, 8th Regt,
Capt. Robt. Gordon, Engineer.

SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrival.—Sept. 8th Ship Sophia, Hajee Yacoob Nacodah, from Muscat left 26th Augt.

Departures.—Sept. 8, Ship Elizabeth (Free Trader) Thos. Jenkins Master, to London.

Do. Brig Laurel, (Free Trader) Thomas Tait Master, to London.

10th Ship Royal George, Wm. Wilson Master, to London.

Passengers by Ship Elizabeth.—Mrs. Hammond, A. Hammond Esq. advocate General, to the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Tanner, Indian Navy, Capt. Sharpin, H. M. 6th Foot, Lieut. Grant, Artillery, Lieut. Blood, N. I. to London.

By Brig Laurel.—W. C. Mitchel.

By Ship Royal George.—Lt. Hughes, Lt. Campbell, Capt. Sillars, Lieut. Whitelock, Lieut. Goslin Lieut Edmunds, and F. York.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Death.—On Monday the 6th Instant, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. Hughes, Wife of George Finner Hughes Esquire Magistrate of Police of the Mahim Division of Bombay. Her undeviating sweetness of temper and simplicity of manners; her devoted conjugal and parental affection; (to which she fell a Martyr;) her warm attachment to her Relatives and Friends, but, above all, her sincere and rational piety, which displayed itself in the most perfect resignation to the will of the almighty, during a long and most distressing illness embalms her memory in the hearts of those who now deplore their irreparable loss, and whose only consolation is, the bright assured reward of such virtues.

English Extracts.

EVENING MAIL.—April 21.

Death of Cardinal Somaglia.—Rome, April 3.—Last night died Cardinal Giulio Maria della Somaglia, Dean of the Sacred College, Bishop of Villetri and Osha, Vice Chancellor and Librarian, High Priest of the Lateran, Secretary of the Supreme Colege of the Holy Office, Prefect of the Holy Congregation *die Ritie Cèremonse*. Knight of the Order of St. Annunziata, &c. He was born at Piacenza, the 29th of July, 1742, and was descended from one of the most distinguished families of the country, Pius VI. raised him to the dignity of Cardinal, June 1, 1785; he was afterwards one of the party that formed an oppostion to the administration of Cardinal Gonsalvi, and became secretary of state under Leo XII. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he executed with the greatest activity the duties of that high office, and was in all respect a man distinguished by multifarious knowledge, and was generally esteemed. He is said to have left a fortune of 6,00,000 scudi, which he has bequeathed to the Propaganda. The Pope will not this year perform the usual formalities at Easter, but only give the benediction. Immediately after Easter his Holiness will take up his residense in the Quirinal Palace, the air of which is consided by physicians to be more salubrious.

EVENING MAIL,—April 22.

Much excitement has been created at Finchley for some days past, owing to the following circumstance, so nearly resembling the melancholy case of the late Mrs Phillips;—A Mrs, Geary, the wife of a poor labouring man residing near the church, was attended in her accouchement by the apothecary on Thursday week, and by him safely delivered of a female child. The nurse was told a draught should be sent, which was to be given to Mrs. Geary as soon as it came; and about four o'clock a bottle arrived accordingly, the contents of which were given to her. Half an hour afterwards the appearance left no doubt that some mistake had been made in the medicine, and they sent off immediately to the doctor, who arrived between six and seven o'clock. In the mean time the poor woman showed the most distressing symtoms of having been poisoned, and the greatest exertions, were made to keep her from sleeping, by pinching her, &c. She felt she was dying, and took leave of her other children. The doctor, having brought a stomach pump with him, extracted the contents, and continued to inject and extract warm water, &c, for about three-quarters of an hour, and remained with her all night and the following day, allowing her only to sleep 10 minutes every four hours. On Monday little hopes remained of her recovery, and five doctors continued with her all night. Although she now remains in a precarious state, it is thought she will recover. It turned out that the bottle contained two ounces of pure laudanum, and only for the prompt exertions of the nurse death must inevitably have ensued, the quantity being about 30 times the usual dose given in such cases. It should be stated there was no label or other writing sent with the bottle. Mr. Parberry, of the Queen's Head, had usedevery endeavour to mitigate the misery which their poverty would otherwise have aggravated.

EXAMINER,—May 2.

The political prosecutions, which we lately mentioned as commenced by the Government of the Netherlands, have terminated, after a trial which occupied the Court of Assize at Brussels for a fortnight. The result is a momentary triumph for arbitrary power. Of the six persons accused at first of high treason, but finally tried for seditious conspiracy, four have been found guilty. M. de Potter, the celebrated writer on ecclesiastical subjects, has been exiled for eight years; M. Tielmans, and advocate of reputation, and M. Bathela, a newspaper editor, for seven years; M. Nève, an editor also, for five years. The other two accused Messieurs Coche Mommens and Vanderstraeten, likewise connected with the Press, were acquitted. The means adopted to procure this conviction reflect great disgrace on the Government. M. de Potter was in the first instance arrested on a charge of *high treason*, chiefly, it appears, to afford a stronger pretext for the seizure of his papers and correspondence, by the contents of which the *minor* charge of seditious conspiracy is alone supposted! The gentlemen with whom M. de Potter was found to be in correspondence, were then thrown into prison, where their treatment was of a scandalous severity, consistent with the bad spirit of the whole affair. And what does the reader suppose the private letters disclosed after all? Simply, that the writers exhorted the Liberal Members of the States General, and the public writers, to get up an opposition to the Ministry—to agitate the questions of the liberty of the press, freedom of general instruction, an equal distribution of place and umolument between the inhabitants of the Belgic and Dutch provinces, —equality of taxation,—equality of religious rights, &c. "In no instance," says the *Times* in a summary of the legal proceedings, "throughout the whole correspondence, have we seen any seditious purpose manifested." And an article in the *Courier des Paus Bas*, which was written by M. Potter while in prison, and was made a serious ground of charge at the trial, was nothing more than a proposal to form a political society resembling very much the Catholic Association of Ireland, Such are the sorry pretexts upon which the Judges of the Court of Assize have condemned some of the most respectable men and popular writers in the kingdom, and sentenced them to long periods of banishment. The despotical proceedings of the prosecutors are despicably scandalous on the part of a state professing to be "constitutional," and mischievous to the popular reputation of a sovereign, whose affable manners and kind disposition promised to go far towards reconciling the Belgic portion of his subjects to the sway of a Dutch King. The folly of the whole affair surpasses even its malignity. The banished writers will establish themselves on the frontiers, and "agitate" again, with an effect proportioned to the importance which the despotic acts of the Government have given to them, and to the increased interest excited among the people by their sacrifices in the cause of liberty. We hoped that the House of Orange would profit by experience at least more than the House of Bourbon; this recent violence done to justice and public opinion exhibits a lamentable ignorance of the temper of the times.

MISCELLANEA.

Lieutenant Lambrecht, the principal in the fatal duel at Battersea, is now wandering about in a destitute condition, and dependant upon casual relief at the police offices, his friends having shunned him on account of the part he took in the affair alluded to.

Indian Revenue.—The revenue of the British possessions in India is greater than that of any other European state, excepting France and England. In 1827-28 it amounted to 23,035,164*l*.; in 1828-9 it is estimated at 23,350,317*l*. The interest on the debt about two millions yearly the total of interest on debt and charges, including those paid in England, and the expense of the island of St. Helena, 26,314,344*l*. in 1827 8, and 23,994,503*l*. in 1828-9—the surplus of charge above revenue being in the first year about three millions and a quarter, and in the second 644,000*l*. Before the Burmese war there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of one million and a half; but in the twenty year preceding 1828-9 there are only six which show a surplus revenue.

Charges on the Shipment of Bullion.—A mercantile house in the city, extensively engaged in trade to South America and the West Indies, has used its endeavours for some months past to direct the attention of ministers to the heavy tax paid for the conveyance of gold and silver bullion from that part of the world, and to the inconveniences to commerce with which those regulations are attended. The captain of vessels of war which convey specie or bullion make a charge for it of 2 per cent. The sum raised for such freights is by a government order thus appropriated, viz., one fourth to the admiral or admirals if more than one, on the station or in the squadron to which the ship receiving treasure on board may belong; two fourths to the captain or officer commanding such ship or vessel; who shall give his receipt or sign the bill of lading for the treasure; and one-fourth to Greenwich Hospital, for the use of that institution. The only expense incurred, and which forms necessarily a deduction from the 2 per cent paid for freight, is in the land carriage of the treasure from the port at which it arrives to the Bank of England, and which is usually undertaken at 4s. per cent. for gold and 9s. per cent for silver. No determination is yet come to upon the subject by ministers.

A parish in the neighbourhood, consisting of 4000 acres of land, paid last year 5000*l*. in poor rates! Such a fact alone is enough to show that the present system is most miserable. This 5000*l*. if properly invested, ought to form capital sufficient to find profitable employment for every pauper in the parish for ever.—*Brighton Gazette.*

A letter from New York, states that accounts from Louisville mention that a steam-boat had been blown up, and sixty lives lost.

A promise of marriage said to have been given by prince Schwartzenberg to Lady Ellenborough, has been assigned as the cause of her acquiescence in the divorce bill; but this statement is at once set at rest by the fact, that by the laws of Austria, no marriage with a divorced woman could be celebrated. The Catholic religion deems marriage a religious, not a civil contract; and the legality of a divorce is therefore denied. Death alone is held sufficient to dissolve the union between the parties.

No fewer than six co-operative societies are now forming at Norwich.

Mutiny at Sea.—The merchant ship Victory, of London, put into the Mauritius in distress. She was bound from Manilla to Engla[illegible] with coffee and sugar, having lost several men by sickness, the captain engaged five Manilla men to assist to navigate her home. These, in the dead of the night, contrived to get the entire watch, to themselves, rose upon the ship's company, and murdered the captain, second mate, carpenter, boatswain and cook, and took charge of the ship for eight days. Being incompetent to manage her they liberated the chief mate, and ordered him to take them back to Manilla, with which he was forced to comply. One night, however, when they were in a state of intoxication, the mate seized the opportunity of taking an hatchet inflicted a mortal blow on the ringleader, shot another and then liberated his companions, who secured the rest of the gang, and carried them into the Isle of France. They were tried, and two of them executed on the 16th ult. and the fifth was transported for life.

Discharge of Debtors.—It appears, by the annual report of the Society for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts throughout England and Wales, that no less than 1,558 debtors have been restored to liberty during the last year, at the trifling average expence of 2*l*. 13*s* 6*d* for each person.

Bombay:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Gazette Press, No. 10 Military Square, by Thomas Rigby, where all communications addressed to the Editor are received.